THE GREAT METEOR SHOWER

HINTS OF ITS ADVENT MAY POSSIBLY BE AFFORDED THIS WIEK.

THE MAIN DISPLAY IS NOT DUE, HOWEVER, FOR TWO YEARS YET-HOW TO HUNT FOR LEONIDS-ACCIDENTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

There is scarcely a clear night when the watchful observer of the heavens may not see a meteor or two; but there are special seasons and years when these wanderers from outer space stray into the earth's atmosphere in much greater abundance. The most magnificent displays of this class now on record were those of November, 1833 and 1866. A recurrence of the phenomenon, in its fullest glory, is not looked for by astronomers until 1899. But the advance guard was visible in 1831 and 1832, and again in 1864 and 1865. There is a reasonable chance, therefore, that if the weather is fine at just the right time this year something out of the ordinary will be witnessed.

It is now generally believed that meteorites are the wreckage of comets. The greatest swarms of these bodies now known have been found to move through vast elliptical orbits identical with those of comets that have gone to pieces. The particular system here considered, known as the Leonids, require over thirty-three years to make a complete circuit, and, therefore, it is only at such intervals that the maximum of particles in the loose aggregation reach that point in their journey where they cross the earth's path. But the procession is becoming gradually strung out somehow, so that a few of the tiny, cold, invisible bodies constituting the swarm get to the meeting-place a year or two ahead of time. Such as become seriously entangled in the earth's atmosphere never get out again; for by friction they are heated to incandescence—they shine for a few seconds while being contumed, and then leave only a trace of smoke and dust. But so enormous is the number composing the main system that this robbery, even to the extent of millions, seems to make no sensible reduction in the quantity that is left.

The schedule time for the earth's arrival at the cross roads is November 13 and 14-next Saturday and Sunday. W. F. Denning, one of the great English authorities on meteor showers. says that a watch should be maintained on the two following days also. The stream is wide as well as long, and, though the meteorites are widely separated, there is a possibility of seeing some of them for about four days. The spot in the skies from which these meteors seem to proceed is in the constellation Leo. Every amateur star-gazer is familiar with the sickle shaped combination of stars in this group What is called the "radiant point" is inside the book of the sickle. Leo does not rise until midnight at this season. For this and for other reasons the hours just before dawn are most favorable to observation of Leonids. One should scan the northeastern heavens for this purpose,

In order to enable one to decide whether any meteor which he sees belongs to the thirtythree-year system, or some other, it is desiratle to note from what region in the skies it seems to start. It has been suggested that amateur observers will find it helpful to have s light, straight wand within easy reach, if not actually in hand. At the instant a meteor is seen this wand is held up against the sky to mark the path approximately, and serves as a guide to the eye after the luminous streak has disappeared. The chances are that the visible starting point will not be very close to the celestial sickle; but if the line along which it moves, being extended backward in imagination, intersects Leo, then the meteor may be safely regarded a true Leonid, no matter in what direction it travels-upward, downward, sideways or slantwise. Another test may be found in the color of the shooting star. Leonids are usually blue or green, though not invariably. Another set of meteors, seen in July and August, and called Perseids, because they appear to come from the constellation Perseus, are lowish. In neither case, however, is the hue

for another purpose. For instance, Professor Barnard (then at the Lick Observatory) was making a picture of Brooks's comet in 1893, and found, upon developing the plate, that a straight, narrow line was sharply defined thereon. This was produced by a brilliant meteor. which crossed the field of view during the exposure. Owing to the faintness of the comet, the plate was exposed for something like three hours. But the comet's motion through space was very rapid, and it was not at the same rate or in the same direction as that of the stars. The camera was therefore slowly moved, so as to keep the image of the comet perfectly stationary on the plate; and, in consequence. the stars had enough apparent motion to make short, broad trails

Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, and J. E. Lewis, of Ansonia, Conn., also obtained photographs of meteors in the same accidental way. The first man to get them intentionally, it is probable, was Dr. W. L. Elkin, of Yale University. An elaborate instrument has been devised by this well-known astronomer for photographing meteors. He mounts from four to six cameras on a single "polar axis," covering different sections of the sky. The apparatus is only used at those special seasons when meteor showers are to be expected. Mr. Denning, the English astronomer already referred to, has followed Dr. Elkin's example. Clockwork is not essential to this work, however, and any amateur photographer, with a lens of not too wide an angle, ought to be able to get pictures of

ARCHÆGLOGISTS HEAR REPORTS.

The New-York branch of the Archmological Institute of America held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in College Hall, Columbia University. Dr. E. D. Perry, of the Columbia Greek department, is president of the New-York branch,

and occupied the chair. The second volume of J. F. Clark's report on the excavations at Assos, which is about to be issued, was laid before the meeting. Volume VI of the "Papers of the American School at Athens" has been published within a forinight, and was submitted A report for 1897 from Professor J. W. White, of Harvard, president of the Archæological Institute also reports from Dr. T. D. Seymour, of Yale; Dr. R. B. Richardson and Dr. Charles Waldstein, for the American School at Athens, and from W. G. Hale, Minton Warren, A. L. Frothingham, fr., and Alian Marquand, for the School at Rome. It was decided that the annual meeting of the New-York branch shall be held regularly on the arst Saturday in November.

MRS. VYNNE OBTAINS A DIVORCE. Justice Frederick Smvth, of the Supreme Court, has, on the report of ex-Judge Donohue, as referee, Cranted a decree of absolute diverce for the statu-tory cause to Mrs. Emma M. Vynne from Harold R. Vynne, the writer. A. H. Hummel was counsel for ine plaintiff.

MISS RUTH PUTNAM CHOSEN PRESIDENT. The Association of Collegiate Alumnie of New-York City and Brooklyn held a meeting at Car negle Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. J. A. Collier, of Vassar, called the meeting to order at 2:30 o'clock, and officers were elected for the coming year. Miss Ruth Putnam, a Smith College woman, was elected president. A report of the National meeting at Detroit was read by Miss Kate Holladay Claghorn, and Mrs. Blanche Wilder Bellamy, of Vassar, spoke on "The Association of Collegiate Alumnae Fellowships." The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke read from his own works. At 4 o'clock tea was served.

and How to Furnish Them."

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Special display of VENETIAN CARVED FURNITURE for the dining-room, bedroom, library and hall. ENGLISH BRASS REDSTEADS, in over

fifty patterns, from \$18.50 to \$500.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

Our exhibit of Imported Novelties contains many new, attractive and exclusive features. Being our own direct importation, we are chabled to offer them at lowest possible prices. The lines comprise Vernis-Martin Parlor and Music Cabinets, Decorated Tables, Inlaid Marqueterie Tables, Etageres, Corner Cablacts, Dressing and Fancy Work Tables, Onyx Pedes-tals, Book Cabinets, Embossed Leather Screens for the dining-room, and hundreds of Fancy Pleces suitable for birthday, complimentary, wedding and holiday gifts.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

DEMANDS OF POSTAL CLERKS

COMPLAINING THAT THE LAW DOES NOT PROTECT THEM SUFFICIENTLY.

OFTEN OBLIGED TO WORK OVERTIME-THEY WISH TO BE PLACED ON THE SAME FOOT

ING WITH THE CARRIERS-MR.

VAN COTT'S EFFORTS. Clerks in the General Postoffice and the various branch offices are complaining that they are compelled to work overtime. Several of these com-plaints have reached The Tribune office, and one of them says that the clerks in the general office and the different stations "have to work thirteen and fourteen hours a day, with small pay and hard work.

A careful investigation of the facts shows that the clerks in the general office and the branches umber more than the letter-carriers, yet the law does not provide them with equal advantages. A cerrier is only compelled to work eight hours a day, and is not allowed to work more than that number of hours, while the clerks may be compelled to work twenty-four hours, if necessary eb day. The carriers are on a graded system and receive a salary in proportion to the number of years employed, while a clerk can be made to work on the minimum salary provided for that branch of the postal service for his entire life-time, unless he is recommended for an increase At two different sessions of Congress efforts have footing as the carriers, but on both occasions the once more at the next session of Congress, and an effort will be made to have it become a law. A clerk in the Postoffice new starts in at a salary

of \$600 a year, and is suposed to work eight hours each day. If he is faithful and stands in the good graces of his chief he may eventually receive a salary of \$1,200 a year. His time of service doe He may have worked ten years and still receive only \$600 a year. A man receiving \$500 a year may die, and the \$600 clerk may get his place, yet if the head of the branch office door not recommend him for the \$800 salary he will still receive the \$600.

A letter-carrier receives \$600 his first and second years of service; then he receives \$800 each year for the next two years, and \$1,000 a year the two years following. During all this time he can only de to work eight hours each day. The clerks Postmaster Van Cott has been endeavoring for some time to lighten the work of the clerks in the New-York Postoffice, and has asked for an increase of clerical assistance. He asked for one hundred and fifty-one carriers and sixty additional clerks in shouted to me, asking what I wanted. I told him shouted to me, asking what I wanted. I told him shouted to me, asking what I wanted. June last and was allowed to place thirty-two additional clerks on the force on October 1, but he received no additional clerks. He will go to Wash-The first photographs of meteors ever obtained were taken when plates were exposed partment as to the additional clerks and carriers. and he has reason to believe that the increase de-manded will be allowed. This will materially light-

and he has reason to believe that the increase demanded will be allowed. This will materially lighten the work of the clerks now on duty, and will keep their time inside of the eight-hour limit.

The work of the clerks at present does not in any way equal the amount as stated in the compaint received at this office. It is true that in some instances the clerks may have been compelled to work an excessive number of hours, but, as a rule, their overtime will not average more than one hour.

In the last week more than three million extra pieces of mail were handled at the general office and at various stations owing to the political campaign. The record at the general office shows that the clerks there worked an average of ten hours a day, or two hours overtime, during that week. At the Madison Square station, where a large amount of political mail was received, the clerks worked two hours a day overtime. The men at Station A, at No. 140 Prince-st, have a record of one hour overtime for the same period. Stations O, at No. 72 Fifth-ave, and E, at No. 110 West Thirty-second-st., are also heavy stations, showing records for the men of one hour each overtime for this period. These same stations show about the same record of overtime during the first week of each month, when the monthly statements are mailed by merchants to their customers. A clerk at one of these stations said yesterday afternoon, when speaking of the overtime: "We have no compilaint to make against the administration of the local postoffice. Our complaint is against the law which discriminates in favor of the carriers. We should have the same privileges as they do—have a graded salary and a definite number of carriers, yet we do not get laif the show the carriers do in the obtaining of beneficial legislation."

Richard Van Cott, the son of the Postmaster, who has charge of the division embracing the

the number of carriers, yet we do not get maif the show the carriers do in the obtaining of beneficial legislation."

Richard Van Cott, the son of the Postmaster, who has charge of the division embracing the socal service, said. "We would like to see the clerks obtain all that is fair for them, and hope they will get it. More clerks are needed for the various stations, and we hope to obtain them. This will lessen the hours of work of each clerk and give him a better show. A graded system, similar to that in force among the carriers, would also aid the clerks and give them a greater incentive to do their work.

A. B. Maze, superintendent of the second division, which has charge of the outside mails, said: "We have some six hundred clerks in our department, and the records show that least week the partment was twenty-four minutes, while in the newspaper department it was twenty-six minutes. There is no great complaint among the clerks of our department, as on days the work is light they are on duty less than eight hours, but when we have a large foreign mail it is sometimes necessary for them to put in overtime Many days our work will be cleaned up by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we will receive word that there are five hundred bags of foreign mail to be handled and disposed of, and this means extra work. I believe that a graded system would help the clerks, and I hope they will obtain it."

There are 1.250 carriers emeloyed in the New-York Postofflee and nearly 2,500 clerks. The annual salaries drawn by the carriers amount to \$1.40,000 and by the clerks to \$1.572.38, which is considerably less in proportion to the number of men employed.

THE "RUSH HOUR" ON THE BRIDGE.

A CHARACTERISTIC SPECTACLE OF NEW-YORK

LIFE The connecting link between the two great bor-The connecting link between the two great has oughs of the Greater New-York, besides being one of the architectural features of the metropolis, is a point of interest, not only to the visitor, but to the residents of the city. Its driveways, prommades and railroad always present interesting pictures to the observer, but the terminal points luring the "rush hours" are the most interesting.

The supplement of to-day's Tribune has on its The supplement of to-day's Tribune has on its cover a picture made from a photograph taken by a Tribune artist during the basy time, but even this picture, true in every detail and admirably reproduced, gives only a faint idea of the throng mat pushes, crowds and rushes to and from the cars and promenades by which thousands of people size daily to Manhattan island. The Brooklyn people who make the trip daily become accustomed to the crowds, but to those people who whichs the scene occasionally the Bridge during the "rush hour" is a fascinating spectacle.

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY,

Will offer on Monday, Nov. 8th, Many beautiful designs in SILKS for Fall and Winter.

25 pieces Roman Stripes and French Plaid Taffetas, lovely combina-27-inch Black Moire Velour, imported expressly for Skirts, real value

\$1.25, at - - - - - -24-inch Heavy Rich Lustrous Black Satin Duchesse, the best value in the market

COLORED VELVETS .- The best yet shown at the price, all shades for Millinery and Dress Trimmings, well worth \$1.25, at -

BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS .- Three numbers Storm Serges for this week--38c., 48c., and 55c. These goods we guarantee the best now in the market. In Novelty Dress Goods we are showing the finest and best assortment in the city.

OUR LACE DEPARTMENT, as usual, is unrivaled for excellence and variety-Liberty Chiffon, new shades, 45 inches, at 3,000 yards Ecru Lierre, regular price 98c., at

Full line of Point de Paris Laces for underwear. Renaissance insertions and Laces for Curtains and Vestibules at Popular Prices,

STORY OF THE MUTINY ON THE OLIVE

THE COOK RELATES HOW HE KILLED THE CAP-TAIN AND MATE AND SET THE SHIP ON FIRE-THE MUTINEERS TO BE

TRIED AT NORFOLK. Newport News, Va., Nov. 6.-The United States training-ship Lancaster, from Bahia, Brazil, is at ancher in Hampton Roads. In confinement on the vessel are five men of the crew of the schooner Olive Pecker, whose captain, J. M. Whitman, of Rockland, Me., and first mate, William Saunders, of Sandy Cove, N. S., were murdered at sea it August last. In the brig closely ironed, is J. Ander sen, the schooner's cook, who is the self-confessed perpetrator of the murders, and who afterward se fire to the vessel. The Olive Pecker satied from Boston on June 27 with a cargo of lumber for Bahia, and the story of this tragedy of the sea is best told in the words of the murderer, who gave the follow-

ing version of his crime. "I was the cook aboard the Olive Pecker, a two masted schooner from Boston to Bahla, and had to serve the captain as his servant. I had good reason to believe that the captain did not take to me, and his mad fits. He had a dog which was always oming into the cookhouse and annoying me. the day of our little difficulty the animal came inside, and I threw a boiler of hot water on him. Well, he howled, and the next thing I knew the captain was calling for me. I went to his cabin, and he began cursing me, telling me that this sort of thing had to stop. I did not say anything to him, and he ordered me into his cabin to make up his bed. This was in the morning.

DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN AND MATE "I made up his bed, and he ordered me out with a colley of oaths. I saw he was in a mean humor and determined to arm myself against him. knew the captain had some pistols in his cabin, and I went back to get one of them. Just as soon as I entered the captain fired a beer bottle at me, and seeing that I dodged it, he picked up a pistol from the table and sent a ball in my direction. I had got my hands on a weapon which was lying on the corner of his table, and, of course, I opened fire on the — rascal. My first bullet took effect in his forehead and the second went into his breast, killing him almost instantly. I then went on deck and called to the mate, who was in the foretigging. He the deck I went for him. He was an old fellow with whiskers, and I feit like smashing him with mith whiskers, and I felt like smashing him with my flat. He looked at me as if to inquire my au-thority to order him about, and I levelled the weapon at his old bewhiskered head, saying at the weapon at his old bewhiskered head, saying at the same time: 'Now die like the dog you are.' With that I pulled the trigger, and the mate dropped to the deck, rolling to the port side of the ship. I then went down into the cabin, thinking I would be able to take the ship by myself.

"I saw that the captain was a ghost, and I came "I saw that the captain was a ghost, and I came upon deck again. The mate was groaning, and I felt it was my duty to put him out of his misery. One more shot did that. I secured the captain's other pistol, and after giving the mate a second bullet I started toward the crew, who were aft, with a pistol in each hand, and gave them to understand that I was to be master of the Olive Pecker, and that I was to be master of the Olive Pecker, and that the first man who undertook to disobey my orders would have to suffer the consequences. They carried out my commands without a murmur.

THREW THE BODIES OVERBOARD "I first ordered them to throw the mate's body overboard, and then we went down into the cable and brought up the captain's corpse, disposing of it in like manner. Next I ordered the men to get out the oil and saturate the whole vessel fore and aft in such a manner that she would burn up like They did that, and then we got our belong ings and prepared to take to the boats, first setting

fire to the old ship.
"My chum and I went down in one of the boats while the other four men took to another. They pulled off in a different direction from us, and we never saw them again until we met in prison in Bahla. They must have peached on us, for no sooner had we landed from the ship we had taken than the officers placed us under arrest and sent us to Bahia. The Pecker was one month out from Boston, and was within two days of Bahla when She was a fwo-masted schooner, all this happened. and started out with a crew of eight." This statement was sent ashore by an officer of

and started out with a crew of eight.

This statement was sent ashore by an officer of marines. The officer said that when the men were thrown into prison at Bahia the United States thrown into prison at Bahia the United States thrown into prison at Bahia the United States Consul a, that port communicated with the Navy Department at Washington concerning the arrest of the murderer and his accomplices, and received instructions to place them aboard the Lancaster, which at that time was several hundred miles south of Bahia, and which would be ordered to that port as soon as possible. The seamen remained in the old prison at Bahia for four weeks before the arrival of the Lancaster. When the before the arrival of the Lancaster. When the before the arrival of the cluser they were found men were sent aboard the cruiser they were found men were sent aboard the cruiser they were found from were sent aboard the cruiser they were found from were sent aboard the cruiser they were found from were said to the said of the ship's crew were placed in military confinement. The five sailors are under the impression that they are being held as witnesses against the expected to testify that he murcook, and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to testify that he murcook and will be expected to test

TRIAL OF THE MUTINEERS.

Washington Nov. 6.-The Attorney-General has informed the Secretary of the Navy that he dedres to have the mutinous crew of the O.ive Pecker tried at Norfolk, in the Eastern District of Virsires to have the more street of virginia. It was at first thought that the case would be brought to trial at Boston, but the language of the statute is so direct and explicit that the question of jurisdiction undoubtedly would be raised, and probably with success, if the crew were taken for trial to any point outside the Norfolk district. To avoid any chance, therefore, of a failure to convict by reason of a defect in the proceedings, the United States Marshal at Norfolk has been instructed to take custody of the prisoners, and United States Attorney White directed to proceed with the trial. The section of the Revised Statutes which fixes the jurisdiction of cases of this character is No 730, which is as follows: "The trial of all offences committed upon the high seas, or elsewhere out of the jurisdiction of any particular State out of the jurisdiction of any particular State out of the into which he is first brought. Solicitor-General Richards went to Norfolk tonight to spend Sunday with his brother, who is an agit to spend Sunday with his brother, who is an activated and during his stay he will

TOLD BY THE MURDERER. PLANS FOR THE HALL OF RECORDS.

THEY WILL PROBABLY BE READY THIS WEEK-TWO CONTRACTS LIKELY TO BE MADE.

In all probability the detailed plans for the new Hall of Records will be ready for submission to the Board of Estimate this week. The specifications for the work have already been completed, and it is expected that after the architect presents the results of his labors to the Board of Estimate little time will be taken by the Corporation Coun-sel in passing on the specifications. So far as can ascertained, there is a disposition on the part of the members of that Board to make as much haste as possible in getting the preliminaries out of the way, in order that the contract may be warded before the close of Mayor Strong's term Inasmuch as Tammany will come into power at the beginning of next year, it is considered especially desirable to have this stage in the erection of the most important city building constructed in years reached and passed while Mayor Strong's dministration is still in power.

To speak of the contract being awarded is not trictly correct, for, on account of the size and general importance of the Hall of Records, it has been practically decided to divide the work and call for bids for two contracts. One of them will mbrace the foundations, with the necessary exavations, the walls, partitions, roof, etc. other will cover the interior work, including the trim, floors, lighting, heating, ventilation, ele-vators and other necessary equipment. To include the entire work in a single contract would shut out indertake a job of such magnitude, and some of the officials were of the opinion that it would be good thing to divide the work still further and so bring in more competitors. This idea has not prevailed up to the present time, and is not likely be adopted, especially as there were some strong

Some surprise has been expressed because no teps have yet been taken toward the removal of the buildings that occupy the site on which the ew structure is to stand. Proceedings for the condemnation of the site were instituted in May, out the city does not have to wait for the comple ion of those proceedings before taking possession f the property. As a matter of fact, notice has been served on all the occupants of the buildings the plot bounded by Chambers, Centre and and it is expected that immediately thereafter measures will be instituted to sell the buildings at auction. A similar course was pursued in reference to the buildings that had to be taken away in the

DINNER FOR THE RIFLE TEAM.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TO HONOR THE WIN-NERS OF THE STATE, BRIGADE AND OTHER TROPHIES-THE OFFICERS' DINNER.

The Board of Officers of the 12th Regiment will entertain the regimental rifle team at dinner on the evening of November 20. The team won the

State, brigade and other trophies, and brought much credit to the command. After the dinner the officers and their guests will go to a theatre, and a good time is looked for.

The annual dinner of the officers of the regiment will take place at the Calumet Club on the evening of December 7.

FUR DEALERS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE. J. Bernstein & Bro., manufacturers of furs at No. 3 West Third-st., have closed up their place of business and all their stock has been removed. Creditors say that the goods were moved on Thursday night. Some of the furs are supposed to have been taken to Brooklyn, and search was made there yesterday by one of the creditors to locate them.

The Sheriff received an attachment against the firm yesterday and served it at John Wanafirm yesterday and served it at John Wana-maker's store to attach wantver money may be due from Mr. Wanamaker to the Bernsteins. They have been in husiness together for four years, Lest April they claimed a capital stock of \$7.50. Their Habilities now are reported to be over \$29,000, of which \$6,000 is said to be due in London.

THE SOUTHWARK SAILS AGAIN.

The Red Star Line steamer Southwark, which returned to this port on Friday with a fire in her carno, salled again for Antwerp vesterday at noon, All the cotton in the forehold of the vessel, where the fire originated, had been discharged, and the damage to it is estimated at \$5,000.

PROMINENT VISITORS IN TOWN.

Thomas Lowry, the well-known street railway operator of Minneapolis and St. Paul, who is now in the city, makes the statement that in his opinion the Democrats have no chance of electing a President in 1900. "The West is safely Republican President in 1900. "The West is safely Republican now," he said yesterday, "and there seems to be no idea of a change. My State went Republican last year, is Republican this year, and will be Republican in 1800. We have settled definitely that our State is not for free silver. The business outlook is excellent, and the people realize that they awe the change to a Republican Administration. The West will hold its own in the way of Republicanism."

Warner Miller, formerly United States Senator, was in the city Friday. The ex-Senator would not discuss the situation, but in conversation with a friend, when the significance of the recent election was mentioned, he said: "The lesson of tha defeat of the Republican party is as plain, so evident, that the most casual observer cannot fail to see and understand it."

James Kerr, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania and clerk of the House of Representa-tives when Mr. Crisp was Speaker, said yesterday: Local issues may have had something to do with "Local issues may have had something to do with
the results in these elections, but there is one thing
that stands out plain to me. The great political
parties must stap promising more than they can departies must stap promising more than they can departies. The Democratic party started in on that
ereed, and it sot hadly bearen twice. The Repubtican party has done excellently—better almost than
could be hoped for—but it promised so much that
one, and the Republican party has much to anone, and the Republican party has much to answer for. It placed on the statute books the law
for the purchase of silver, which did more to cause
tion must be fought out straight, and this election
shows that the defeat last fall did not annihilate in

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER: FINE CHINA



100 12 Pc. TOILET SETS at \$5 Ea.

Never mind how and why we do it. The simple fact is sufficient. While this is not considered the best season to sell Toilet ware, yet we firmly believe that there are 100 people who would be very glad of the opportunity to purchase a Toilet set for \$5.00, such as we shall offer you to-morrow. These sets are very much better than you might expect at price quoted, and cannot fail to please you. The sets are full size, all complete, 12 pes., with covered jar, and actually worth \$10.00. You can have your choice of three very artistic and pretty decorations, namely, Green Fern (see cut), Delicate Pink Flowers in artistic sprays and green leaves, or Yellow Flowers with Green Leaves. Each piece has stippled or clouded gold edges. Let it also be remembered that at no store in Greater New York can be found the assortment of goods which we are now showing in our 5 large floors which are suitable either for Wedding, Birthday or Anniversary Gifts or home use. A visit to our store incurs no obligation to buy.

50.54 West 22d St., WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

NEW THEORY OF JEWISH HISTORY.

AN OUTLINE OF CANON CHEYNE'S VIEWS,

(Near Sixth Avenue.)

WHICH HE WILL EXPLAIN IN LECT-URES AT UNION THEOLOGI-CAL SEMINARY.

Professor Thomas K. Cheyne, Oriel professor of the interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and Canon of Rochester, has just come to the United States to deliver a course of lectures on "Jewish Religious Life After the Exile." He will speak in Union Theological Seminary on November 8, 10, 15, 17, 22 and 24, giving a survey of the most important 17. 22 and 24, giving a survey of the history of Israel.

Canon Cheyne is eminently well fitted for this task, being one of the foremost telligious students. and thinkers in England. He is in the prime of life, having been born in 1841. He was one of thos most active in making the Revised Version of the Bible and contributed the articles on Isaiah (and other Biblical books) to the Encyclopadia Britan-nica. While a careful student of the Bible in the original tongues, he has paid special attention to the books of Psalms and Isaiah, having delivered the Bampton lectures on the former and written Book of Isalah in the Polychrome Bible, be published, and is now engaged in editing a new "Dictionary of the Bible," which promises to supersede all others. As a brilliant and prolific writer he has achieved a worldwide reputation for depth of scholarship and power of presentation. He has leading colleges, before which he will deliver this course of lectures.

The Canon is rather below the medium height, spare, and in conversation he is diffident and ner-vous. But as a lecturer he becomes another man, yous. But as a lecturer he becomes another man, having a firm, clear voice and impressive, even bold, delivery. His style is chaste, his language appropriate, and as a thinker he discards all preju-dice. It has been stated that he is a combination of a rationalist and a devotional mystic, for, while he carries his investigations of the Bible to their logical conclusions, he is still a firm and fervent adherent of the Anglican Church.

The lectures which Canon Cheyne is about to deliver are the result of lifelong study, and will no doubt make quite a stir in religious circles. He will present a view of the history of Israel after its return from Babylon which will be new to most its return from Babylon which will be new to most of his hearers, and yet he holds it is truer than the prevolent idea of this period. For instance, he will maintain that Zerubabel was by no means a mere leader of the returning exiles, but that he was put forward as the Messianic King for whom Israel in Babylonian bondage had wept and prayel. Touching upon the part played by the prophets in this drama, he will explain Zachariah's strength and weakness and the great moral power and purthis drama, he will explain Zachariah's strength and weakness and the great moral power and purity of Malachi's teachings. Caron Cheyne holds that, even before Ezra, the prophets had attempted to rouse the Jews to return, though ineffectually. He will cast fresh light upon the relations between the Jews and Samaritans, quoting the Bible to prove that this relation has been hitherto completely misunderstood, and he will explain Nehemiah's violent conduct in expelling the Samaritans from Jerusalem. He believes that the Jews and Samaritans misunderstood each other and that they were in unconscious agreement as to the essentials of their religion. By this the attitude of Jesus to the Jewish law and to individual Samaritans will be explained.

its study of the Book of Isatah has convinced.

him that not only was there a second Isaiah, writing chapters xi to xivili, but that xlix-iv were an appendix written by still another propher. After a clear characterization of Nehemiah, he shows that

log chapters xl to xivil, but that xlix-iv were an appendix written by still another prophet. After a clear characterization of Nehemiah, he shows that the prophets had represented him as the Messiah, the prophets and represented him as the Messiah, the prophets had represented him as the Messiah had anything the prophets had represented him the prophets had been anything the prophets had been apply the prophets had been anything to say about the Messiah had been build the representation of the prophets had been build the prophets had been build him the prop

Judaism's power of attracting foreigners, and show that the way was smoothed for the admission of proselytes disalsh lvt, 1-50. At this time the doctrine of immortality became clearer, although some still refused to accept it. The Psalms even contain no reference to immortality or the resurrection. It was only after the time of Simon the Maccabee that these deas were generally received. It was the final dispersion of the Jews, after the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem, which liberalized and splittualized them. Then they conceived the spiritual temple and spiritual sacrifices in prayer. And finally Canon Cheyne will explain the great importance of these inquiries as bearing upon the much larger one—the origin and nature of essential Christianity and Judaism.

These new and startling views will arouse no little criticism; but Canon Cheyne is accustomed to this, and ready to defend all that he says.

READY FOR THE THORN TRIAL.

IT WILL BE BEGUN IN LONG ISLAND CITY TO-MORROW. Everything is in readiness for the trial of Martin

Thorn, indicted with Mrs. Augusta Nack for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the Murray Hill bath rubber. The trial will begin in the Queens County Courthouse, in Long Island City, before Jus-tice Wilmot M. Smith to-morrow morning. The many newspaper men to be present at the trial. The reporters will sit within the rail on the main floor, while the newspaper artists will occupy the front row in the gallery. The petit jury-room on the right of the bench has been set aside for the newspaper men, and has been fitted up with telemportant witness for the defence, did n from Germany on the Fürst Bismarck on Friday, but William Howe, counsel for Thorn, says Peterser will be produced at the proper time to swear that the body in the Morgue in this city is not that of Guldensuppe, and that the latter was seen in Germany after the date on which, it is alleged, he was

many after the date on which, it is alleged, he was murdered.

The failure of Petersen to arrive does not surprise District-Attorney Youngs, and he intimates that no sicen person exits. The District-Attorney will not do anything toward looking up Petersen's record until he is convinced that such a person is to figure as a witness for the defence.

The exhibits number about thirty packages and hundles, and are being closely guarded in Sheriff Doot's office. One of the large bundles contains clothing belonging to Thorn, which was taken from his rooms in this city by Central Office Detectives or Donohue. Price and Kronce. Another contains the personal effects of Thorn, including a smoking-jacket, slippers and gaiters. These were found by the three detectives in the come of the same of the s

tending to prove the intimacy which is alleged to have existed between Thorn and Mrs. Nack at the time Guldensuppe is supposed to have been mur-

MAY PROFIT BY THE LESSON OF NEW YORK.

SETH LOW'S REMARKABLE RUN GIVES HOPE TO MUNICIPAL REFORMERS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6.-An address has been issued by the Municipal League to the voters of this city, based on the results of the New-York election. The address says the fact that Seth Low ran so far ahead of General Tracy, a man of un-impeachable record, who was nominated on the party lines, "should fill every friend of municipal eform with hope and courage as indicating that intelligent voters are beginning to distinguish between the mere candidate and the influences con-

cealed by his personality."
After calling attention to the fact that Senator Platt could have elected Seth Low at any time by withdrawing General Tracy, and the results that